

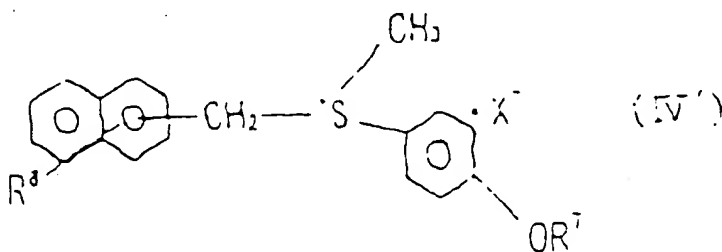
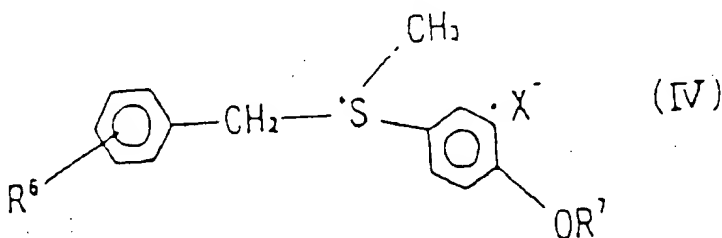
AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS:

Please cancel claims 9, 17-19, 21 and 23-26 without prejudice or disclaimer. This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

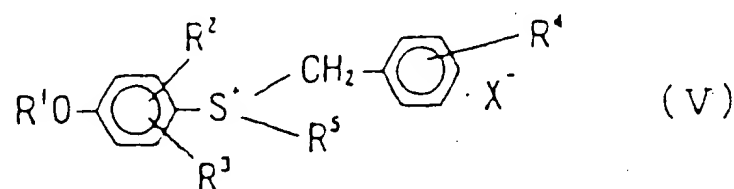
Listing of Claims:

Claim 1 (Previously Presented): An energy-ray curing resin composition comprising a photopolymerizable resin component which can be cured by irradiation with an energy ray, a photopolymerization initiator component which makes it possible to cure by chain reaction said photopolymerizable resin component with irradiation of an energy ray, and a curing agent component capable of curing at least one of said photopolymerizable resin components without irradiation of an energy ray,

wherein said curing agent component comprises an acid anhydride or a derivative thereof, said photopolymerization initiator component comprises a sulfonium salt, the sulfonium salt being a photo-thermopolymerization initiator which can initiate polymerization by both of light and heat, and being represented by the following general formula (IV), (IV'), or (V):



in Formula (IV) or (IV') described above, R^6 represents hydrogen, halogen, a nitro group or a methyl group; R^7 represent hydrogen, CH_3CO , or CH_3OCO ; and X^- represents SbF_6^- , PF_6^- , AsF_6^- or BF_4^- ;



in Formula (V) described above, R^1 represents hydrogen, a methyl group, an acetyl group, or a methoxycarbonyl group; R^2 and R^3 each independently represent hydrogen, halogen or an alkyl group of C_1 to C_4 ; R^4 represents hydrogen, halogen or a methoxy group; R^5 represents an alkyl group of C_1 to C_4 ; and x represents SbF_6^- , PF_6^- , AsF_6^- or BF_4^- , and

wherein said curing agent component is present with a proportion of 0.3 to 1.4 mol per mol of said photopolymerizable resin component which can react with said curing agent component,

wherein said photopolymerization initiator component is present with a proportion of 0.1 to 6.0 parts by weight per 100 parts by weight of the whole weight of the other components than the photopolymerization initiator component.

Claim 2 (Original): The energy-ray curing resin composition as described in claim 1, further comprising a curing accelerator component which accelerates curing when curing at least one of said photopolymerizable resin components and said curing agent component without irradiation of an energy ray.

Claim 3 (Previously Presented): The energy-ray curing resin composition as described in claim 2, comprising an epoxy resin component having a cyclic ether structure in a molecular structure as the photopolymerizable resin component.

Claims 4-5 (Canceled)

Claim 6 (Previously Presented): The energy-ray curing resin composition as described in claim 2, comprising a monohydric or polyhydric alcohol as the curing accelerator component.

Claim 7 (Previously Presented): The energy-ray curing resin composition as described in claim 3, wherein said curing accelerator component comprises a compound which can react with the epoxy resin component and which does not have a nitrogen atom in a molecular structure.

Claim 8 (Previously Presented): The energy-ray curing resin composition as described in claim 3, comprising 3,4-epoxycyclohexylmethyl-3,4-epoxycyclohexanecarboxylate as the

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Reply to OA dated July 7, 2005

photopolymerizable resin component.

Claim 9 (Canceled)

Claim 10 (Previously Presented): The energy-ray curing resin composition as described in claim 6, comprising polyethylene glycol as the alcohols.

Claim 11 (Canceled).

Claim 12 (Previously Presented): The energy-ray curing resin composition as described in claim 2, wherein the curing accelerator component is present with a proportion of 0.04 to 0.6 mol per mol of the curing agent composition.

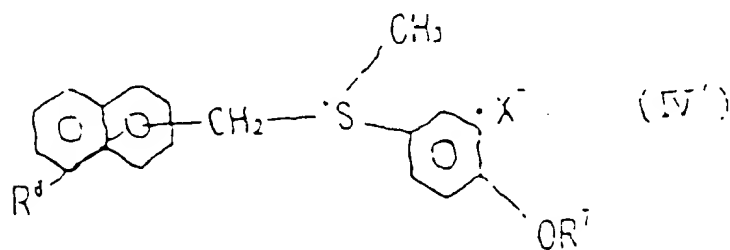
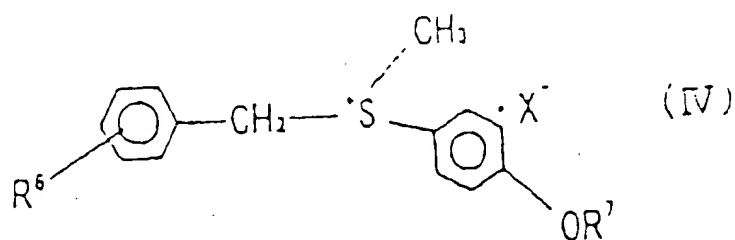
Claims 13-21 (Canceled)

Claim 22 (Previously Presented): A paste material comprising the energy-ray curing resin composition as described in claim 1.

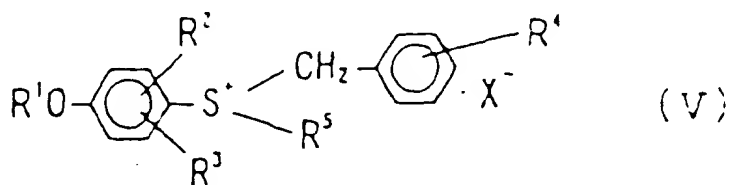
Claims 23-26 (Canceled)

Claim 27 (Previously Presented): A composition for an energy-ray curing resin-molded article comprising a photopolymerizable resin component which can be cured by irradiation with an energy ray, a photopolymerization initiator component which makes it possible to cure said photopolymerizable resin component with irradiation of an energy ray, and a curing agent component capable of curing at least one of said photopolymerizable resin components without irradiation of an energy ray,

wherein said curing agent component comprises an acid anhydride or a derivative thereof, said photopolymerization initiator component comprises a sulfonium salt, the sulfonium salt being a photo-thermopolymerization initiator which can initiate polymerization by both of light and heat, and being represented by the following general formula (IV), (IV'), or (V):



in Formula (IV) or (IV') described above, R^6 represents hydrogen, halogen, a nitro group or a methyl group; R^7 represents hydrogen, CH_3CO , or CH_3OCO ; and X^- represents SbF_6^- , PF_6^- , AsF_6^- or BF_4^- ;



in Formula (V) described above, R^1 represents hydrogen, a methyl group, an acetyl group, or a methoxycarbonyl group; R^2 and R^3 each independently represent hydrogen, halogen or an alkyl group of C_1 to C_4 ; R^4 represents hydrogen, halogen or a methoxy group; R represents an alkyl group of C_1 to C_4 ; and x represents SbF_6^- , PF_6^- , AsF_6^- or BF_4^- ;

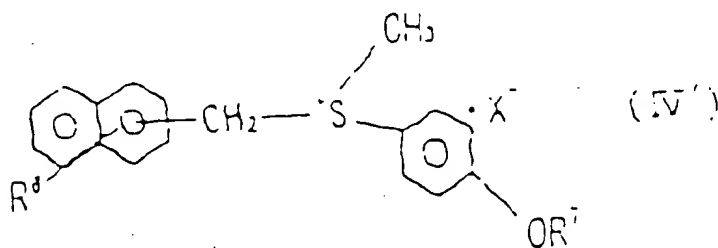
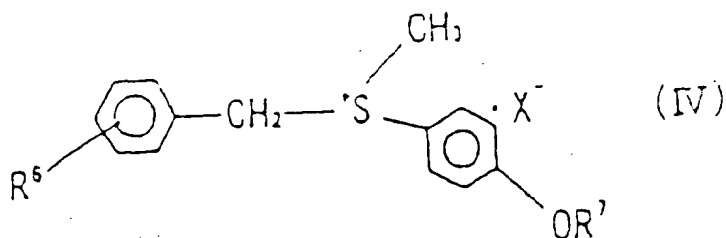
wherein said curing agent component is present with a proportion of 0.3 to 1.4 mol per mol of said photopolymerizable resin component which can react with said curing agent component,

wherein said photopolymerization initiator component is present with a proportion of 0.1 to 6.0 parts by weight per 100 parts by weight of the whole weight of the other components than the photopolymerization initiator component.

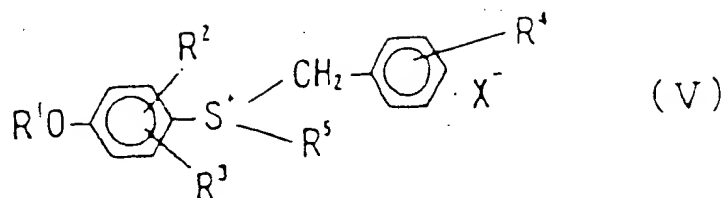
28. (Previously Presented): An energy-ray curing resin composition for a paste material comprising a photopolymerizable resin component which can be cured by irradiation with an energy

ray, a photopolymerization initiator component which makes it possible to cure said photopolymerizable resin component with irradiation of an energy ray, and a curing agent component capable of curing at least one of said photopolymerizable resin components without irradiation of an energy ray,

wherein said curing agent component comprises an acid anhydride or a derivative thereof, said photopolymerization initiator component comprises a sulfonium salt, the sulfonium salt being a photo-thermopolymerization initiator which can initiate polymerization by both of light and heat, and being represented by the following general formula (IV), (IV'), or (V):



in Formula (IV) or (IV') described above, R⁶ represents hydrogen, halogen, a nitro group or a methyl group; R⁷ represents hydrogen, CH₃CO, or CH₃OCO; and X⁻ represents SbF₆⁻, PF₆⁻, AsF₆⁻ or BF₄⁻;



in Formula (V) described above, R^1 represents hydrogen, a methyl group, an acetyl group, or a methoxycarbonyl group; R^2 and R^3 each independently represent hydrogen, halogen or an alkyl group of C_1 to C_4 ; R^4 represents hydrogen, halogen or a methoxy group; R^5 represents an alkyl group of C_1 to C_4 ; and x represents SbF_6^- , PF_6^- , AsF_6^- or BF_4^- ;

wherein said curing agent component is present with a proportion of 0.3 to 1.4 mol per mol of said photopolymerizable resin component which can react with said curing agent component,

wherein said photopolymerization initiator component is present with a proportion of 0.1 to 6.0 parts by weight per 100 parts by weight of the whole weight of the other components than the photopolymerization initiator component.